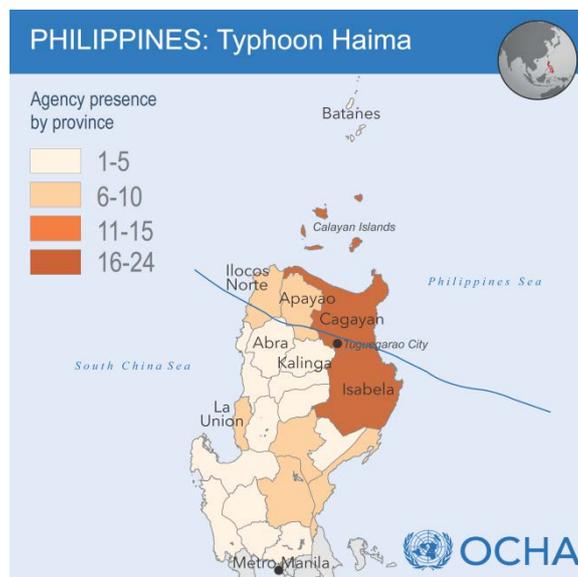




This report is produced by OCHA Philippines in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Philippines. It covers the period from 25 to 28 October 2016. This is the last situation report for Typhoon Haima, unless unforeseen developments occur. For more information on the Philippines, go to <http://www.unocha.org/philippines> or <http://reliefweb.int/disaster/tc-2016-000110-phi>, or read the Philippines Humanitarian Bulletin.

## Highlights

- The official death count has risen to 14 and may increase as field reports are verified.
- Only 20 evacuation centres remain open, primarily in the provinces of Bulacan, Tarlac and Pampanga in central Luzon.
- Nearly 78 per cent of the houses destroyed and 64 per cent of the houses damaged are concentrated in Cagayan and Isabela provinces.
- Continuing power outages and downed communications systems across the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and Region II are constraining communication.
- Shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene, food security and livelihoods are the primary need areas.
- The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is soliciting cash and in-kind donations from domestic and international donors.
- The Government has deployed teams to northern Luzon to expedite the processing of emergency shelter assistance funds. DSWD is also launching cash-for-work programmes in affected areas.
- Data is lacking on vulnerable and marginalized populations, including indigenous groups and people with disabilities affected by the disaster.



Source: OCHA Philippines  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**31,000**

Displaced people

**4,000**

People inside evacuation centres

**27,000**

People outside evacuation centres

**14**

Deaths

**186,000**

Houses damaged or destroyed

**157**

Schools damaged or destroyed

## Situation Overview

As of 28 October, only 20 evacuation centres remain open, primarily in Bulacan, Tarlac and Pampanga in central Luzon, hosting 3,709 people, according to DSWD. An additional 26,981 displaced people in Nueva Ecija and Pampanga provinces in central Luzon are home-based, staying with friends and relatives. The official number of deaths has risen to 14, all in Benguet, Kalinga and Ifugao, and four injured in Benguet and Aurora, according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). Among the deaths were three children under the age of 5 and two youths aged 15. All but two who died were male. All casualties and injuries were attributed to landslides. The number of dead, injured and missing may rise as local reports continue to be validated.

DSWD's count of damaged or destroyed houses has now jumped to 185,869 across northern and central Luzon. Nearly 78 per cent of the houses destroyed and 64 per cent of the houses damaged are concentrated in Cagayan and Isabela provinces. So far, 153 schools have been damaged and 4 destroyed according to field reports from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) responding to the disaster.

Continuing power outages and downed communications systems across CAR and Region II are limiting communication between regional government offices and local governments as well as NGO field teams and their central offices. Cellular communication remains less than 50 per cent operational in most of CAR and Region II, according to recent reports from the country's top two telecommunications providers. Pangasinan in Region I and

[+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report](#)

Aurora and Nueva Ecija in Region III are also well below 50 per cent operational. Power is expected to remain out until sometime in November in parts of Apayao and Kalinga.

The number of impassable roads continues to decline while the number of closed bridges is rising. As of 27 October, 28 roads and 21 bridges are not passable, according to the Department of Public Works and Highways. The Chico, Apayao and Abra Rivers are still at critical levels, causing continued flooding in low-lying communities, as reported by NGOs in these areas.

The Government has concluded damage assessments and continues to monitor and coordinate response activities while planning for the transition to early recovery and rehabilitation. Meanwhile, shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene, food security and livelihoods are the primary need areas according to local governments and NGOs responding to the disaster. DSWD is soliciting in-kind donations for canned goods, rice, new clothing, shelter materials, jerry cans, kitchen implements, water, hygiene kits, sleeping kits and tents.

There is still a dearth of data on vulnerable and marginalized populations, including indigenous groups and people with disabilities affected by the disaster. Teams are still challenged to reach remote and isolated areas.

## Humanitarian Response

The provinces of Isabela, Abra, Benguet, Kalinga, Ifugao, Ilocos Sur and La Union have declared states of calamity, enabling access to special disaster response funds. The Government has deployed teams to northern Luzon to expedite the processing of emergency shelter assistance funds.

DSWD is distributing PhP5,000 (US\$104) per household affected by the disaster. DSWD will release an additional P5,000 (S104) or P25,000 (\$521) upon its confirmation of the status of the home as damaged or destroyed. It is also launching cash-for-work programmes involving 15 days of labour per person at local daily minimum wage rates set by the Government ranging from P214 to P273 (\$4.50 to \$5.70). DSWD has also announced it is accepting cash and in-kind donations from local and international donors.

World Animal Protection has sent a team from Bangkok to Ilocos Norte to operate a mobile veterinary clinic from 28 October for five days with the Philippines Veterinary Medical Association. The clinic will treat affected animals and provide deworming medications.



### Emergency Shelter

#### Needs:

- Further assessment data received since the previous situation report suggests a significant increase in the number of damaged and destroyed houses. Results of member organization damage assessments are expected over the coming days.

#### Response:

- The Philippine Red Cross (PRC) has delivered sleeping kits to 929 families, jerry cans to 724 families, and tarpaulins to 712 families.
- Several agencies are planning to distribute shelter materials including tarpaulins and rope, if commitment from donors on replenishment of these items will be received.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- As international assistance has not been requested for this response, capacity of humanitarian shelter agencies in-country is limited to assessment and distribution of available contingency stocks. With no guarantee that these stocks can be replenished, there is the risk that the sector will be less prepared for future responses.



### Health

#### Needs:

- The cluster is reporting 48 people with injuries caused by the disaster.
- Three rural health units (Alcala, Pangasinan; Palanan, Isabela; Lal-lo, Cagayan) and one primary care hospital (Santa Maria, Isabela) have been rendered non-functional.
- Initial reports from emergency disease surveillance show acute respiratory infections, skin diseases and wounds are the most common causes of consultation.

**Response:**

- PRC has provided health education sessions on safe motherhood, HIV, sex-and-gender-based violence prevention and psychosocial support to 792 people and hygiene promotion to 985 people. It referred 25 people.
- PRC has distributed 1,011 hygiene kits to beneficiaries.
- International Medical Corps (IMC) has distributed 200 hygiene kits to Santo Tomas, Isabela.
- Americares has distributed 297 hygiene kits to Santa Maria, Isabela.
- Relief International has provided 1,000 bottles of sodium hypochlorite to Gataran, Cagayan.
- The Government's Reproductive Health Coordination Team met to highlight the importance of inter-agency collaboration.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)****Needs:**

- Continued power interruption is affecting Level 2 and 3 water systems that operate by electric pumps, including water refilling stations, which is the main source of drinking water in urban and peri-urban communities. The Department of Health has highlighted the need for generators.
- At least 14 municipalities are currently facing considerable challenges on proper hygiene practices and accessing safe water and functional latrines.

**Response:**

- Oxfam donated 74 bottles of hypochlorite solution to the municipality of Baggao, Cagayan.
- At least 400 households (2,000 people) have benefited from PRC's water treatment station in Ilagan City, Isabela.
- UNICEF will support Action Against Hunger and Relief International to provide urgent WASH assistance to at least 1,000 severely affected families in 6 municipalities in Cagayan and Kalinga. The assistance will include distribution of water and hygiene kits, materials for latrine repairs, support for water testing and disinfection for hygiene promotion.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Water quality monitoring needs to be significantly scaled up, and more detailed technical assessments of the damage to WASH infrastructure still have to be conducted.
- As the affected communities are prioritizing shelter reconstruction and recovery of livelihoods, there is a danger that sanitation needs in particular will not be addressed in the short term. Local health authorities need additional support to quickly scale-up hygiene and sanitation promotion activities across the affected areas, and additional hygiene kits and latrine reconstruction materials are needed for vulnerable households.

**Protection****Needs:**

- Cluster field assessments in Cagayan, Apayao and Mountain Province show livelihoods were severely affected, which may put these families, particularly women and girls, at risk for exploitation.
- Local people's organizations in Abra, Kalinga and Benguet are flagging the vulnerability of women to trafficking. DSWD has instructed that reports such as these should be relayed to NDRRMC and DSWD.
- To date, no cases of separated or unaccompanied children have been reported.

**Response:**

- The National Child Protection Working Group continues to coordinate with the Regional Sub-Committees for the Welfare of Children (RSCWC) in CAR and Regions I and II.
- RSCWCs continue to advocate for the prevention of child trafficking.

**Food Security and Agriculture****Needs:**

- The total beneficiary needs remain unknown as the Department of Agriculture (DA) is still validating damages in the affected areas.

**Response:**

- At DA's request, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will undertake a drone mission in Isabela and Cagayan to expedite the post-disaster assessment validation process. Drones were previously deployed in Regions I and III.
- Cluster leads FAO and World Food Programme participated in the 26 October inter-cluster coordination meeting and on 28 October to verify updates from members.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The unmet needs will not be fully known until the cluster received further response plans from its members.

**Education****Response:**

- The Department of Education's (DepEd) request for supplies is still being vetted by division offices. A final update will be available by 4 November. DepEd has informed cluster members they can directly respond to specific school requests, but stressed the importance of informing the regional and national offices.
- Between 27 and 29 October, Save the Children is delivering its tents and educational materials to 21 schools in Cagayan and Isabela.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- DepEd will provide a detailed list of support needed by 4 November. This will be shared among cluster members for possible response.

## General Coordination

- PRC is planning to meet on 28 October to review the findings and recommendations of their assessment teams and develop and plan of action.
- Please note that all responses should be coordinated with the national and provincial government coordination and response agencies.

**Background on the crisis**

Typhoon Haima (locally named Lawin) made landfall in Peñablanca, Cagayan province, at 11 p.m. on 19 October as a Category 4 typhoon with sustained winds of 225 km/h and gusts of up to 315 km/h. After landfall, it quickly downgraded to a Category 3 typhoon, leaving a broad path of debris, damage to homes, businesses and agriculture, flooding and landslides. It displaced over 200,000 people in Regions I, II, III and the Cordillera Administrative Region and left at least 15 dead and 4 people injured. Farmers and fisher folk were especially affected by the typhoon, with millions of dollars in production losses to rice, corn and high-value crops and fisheries. Typhoon Haima was the twelfth typhoon to pass through the Philippine Area of Responsibility in the 2016 typhoon season and immediately on the heels of Typhoon Sarika (locally named Karen), which also affected parts of central and northern Luzon and caused similar damage to agriculture.

**For further information, please contact:**

**Name**, Muktar Farah, OCHA Philippines Head of Office, a.i., [muktar@un.org](mailto:muktar@un.org), Cell: +63 917 587 8179

**Name**, Richard Higgins, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, [higginsr@un.org](mailto:higginsr@un.org), Tel: +63 917 509 8628

For more information, please visit [www.unocha.org/philippines](http://www.unocha.org/philippines) or [reliefweb.int](http://reliefweb.int)

To be added or deleted from this Sit Rep mailing list, please e-mail: [ochaphilippines@un.org](mailto:ochaphilippines@un.org)